(XXX^th YEAR.) THE (No. 1510.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1774.

PETERSBURGH, *April* 19.

A MESSENGER arrived yesterday in the evening from general Bibikow, with the agreeable account of the rebellion being entirely extinguiſhed, by the total defeat and diſperſion of the rebel army, in an action which happened on the 25th of March, O. S. at Catiſczewa, 36 werſts from Oremberg; in which two thouſand of the rebels were killed, and three thouſand taken priſoners. Their chief, Pugatcheff, found means to eſcape. The detachment of troops that performed this ſervice was commanded by major general Gallitzin, brother to the vice-chancellor. Four Ruſſian officers and two hundred private ſoldiers were killed, and between five and ſix hundred wounded.

May 6. On Wedneſday laſt this court received the very diſagreeable account of the death of general Bibikow. His ſovereign and the empire could not at any time, but particularly at this period, have ſuſtained a greater loſs. His known probity, and great military knowledge, gave him the juſteſt title to the favour and confidence of her imperial majeſty. Lieutenant general prince Ditſcherbatow is named to ſucceed general Bibikow in the command of the troops againſt the rebels. We hear alſo that prince Gallitzin is much indiſpoſed.

VIENNA, *May* 7. It is ſaid that the empreſs of Ruſſia has deſired to have the mediation of our court and that of Pruſſia, in order to bring the grand ſignior to a peace, and that both parties have conſented to act in that capacity; on which account two perſons are ſent with inſtructions to the camp of the grand vizir.

LONDON, *May* 14.

Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian miniſter at the Hague, has received an authentic letter from Peterſburgh, dated April 19, with the following advices;

"Yeſterday (the 18th of April) the empreſs received at Czarſko Zelo, by two officers of rank, the important and agreeable news, that the rebels, in number 9 or 10,000 men, commanded by the impoſtor Pugatſcheff, who ſtiles himſelf Peter III. have been entirely defeated, and that he himſelf with difficulty eſcaped with four of his companions. Seeing the body of troops under general prince de Gallitzin advance, in order to engage him, and reſcue the town of Orenbourg, which he kept ſhut up, he had aſſembled his beſt troops in the fortreſs of Tatiſchewa, on the river Yain, which lay in the way 2d of April, and carried it ſword in hand. The rebels had 2000 men killed on the ſpot, 3000 taken priſoners, and loſt 36 pieces of cannon. The reſt were diſperſed, and the impoſtor himſelf with difficulty eſcaped. He afterwards went to another fortreſs called Berda, not far from Orenbourg, where there were 4 or 5000 of his men. However, he had not time to take ſhelter there, for the governor of Orenbourg, hearing of his defeat, ſent a large detachment to make an attack upon the rebels at that place, and he, with about 1000 men, in a panic, abandoned Berda; but it is not doubted we ſhall have a good account of them, prince Gallitzin having ſent parties every way to intercept the ſcattered remains of them; thoſe who remained at Berda ſurrendered to the governor of Orenbourg, and great numbers of others ſurrender themſelves every day. Our loſs doth not exceed 150 or 200 men.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, May 4.

"The projects of our monarch are likely to have an end, his malady increaſes daily, and his phyſicians are very doubtful whether he can long ſurvive the violent gout which has now attacked him in the ſtomach; yet, notwithſtanding his body is ſo maimed, his mind at intervals is active, and ſeems entirely ſet on his favourite ſcheme of bringing the city of Dantzic and all that part of Poland he has claimed, under his abſolute dominion; that once effected, he ſhall (as he ſaid) die in peace."

May 17. They write from Madrid, that orders have been ſent to the Spaniſh governors in the Mediterranean, not to ſuffer for the future any Ruſſian ſhips of war, on any pretence whatever, to caſt anchor in any port in thoſe ſeas belonging to the crown of Spain.

A letter from Leghorn brings advice, that four Ruſſian and ſix Turkiſh men of war have had an engagement in the Archipelago, and after a very obſtinate conteſt, two of the latter were burnt, and a third ſunk; the other three, after loſing the greateſt part of their crew, were obliged to yield to the Ruſſians.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, April 17.

"It is now the abſolute and avowed intention of this court, to take part againſt the Ruſſians in the Mediterranean; and for that purpoſe are the ſquadrons intended which have been fitted out at Cadiz and Seville, that which was fitted out at Ferrol having ſailed for the Weſt-Indies. Orders have been ſent to the two firſt mentioned places to raiſe 4000 ſeamen immediately to man the ſquadrons. This reſolution cauſes much amazement, as it was the opinion of moſt people, that if Spain ſhould take up arms, it would be in favour of the Ruſſians."

May 24. On Monday evening capt. Elphinſton arrived in town expreſs from Sir Peter Denis, commander in chief of the king's ſhips in the Mediterranean, with an account that the dey of Algiers had behaved with the utmoſt inſolence and contempt to our flag, and peremptorily refuſed to receive Mr. Fraſer as conſul from hence, nor would he ſuffer him to remain in the city. He concluded, by ordering the Engliſh men of war to leave the bay directly, which the admiral complied with.

The new French king's mode of diſmiſſing his grandfather's miniſters, contained ſome degree of humour. He ſent word to the duke d'Aguillon and the chancellor, that they had been too near Louis the Fifteenth to be admitted into the preſence of his ſucceſſor, as he has not had yet the ſmall-pox, and that it was to avoid an infection that he had confined their female friend (madam Barré) to a convent.

Orders are ſent to the commiſſioners of Plymouth yard, for fitting out three ſhips of the line for immediate ſervice.

A letter from Warſaw, dated May 7, ſays, "Yeſterday a courier arrived here with the moſt ſurpriſing news, that the Pruſſians have taken the city of Frauenſtadt; that another army of 20,000 ruſſians has juſt entered Great Poland; and that a large Pruſſian army, with the king at its head, had encamped near Dantzic."

May 28. On Thurſday came on, according to order, in the upper aſſembly, the third reading of the bill for providing quarters for the officers and troops in North America. The bill was accordingly read a third time by the clerk; and upon the queſtion being put, whether the bill ſhould paſs, lord Chatham got up and ſpoke for upwards of an hour in a very nervous and ſenſible manner. During the courſe of his ſpeech, his lordſhip highly condemned the refractory behaviour of the Americans, but at the ſame time diſapproved of the meaſures taken by adminiſtration, looking upon them as harſh, oppreſſive, and tyrannical. When he had concluded, lord Suffolk ſpoke for a ſhort time, and was anſwered by lord Temple, who cloſed the debate. The queſtion was again put, that the bill do now paſs, and the houſe divided, contents 57, not contents 16.

Yeſterday the earl of Chatham arrived at his houſe in Pall-mall from Hayes, and afterwards went to the houſe of peers.

May 31. During the late debates on American meaſures in the upper aſſembly, a noble duke, remarkably diſtinguiſhed for his popularity, in the courſe of his ſpeech, ſaid, "that if the Americans were thus to be treated, he could not help wiſhing them ſucceſs in their reſiſtance." Upon which lord Mansfield got up, and after apologizing for expreſſions ſpoken in heat of argument himſelf. His grace ſoon after roſe, but inſtead of correcting himſelf, repeated his expreſſion, and formally appealed to the bench of biſhops, whether it did not well become a chriſtian to wiſh relief to all thoſe who were heavy laden.

Letters from Dantzic mention, that the magiſtrates of that city had received intelligence of the king of Pruſſia's being in ſuch a way, that it was paſt the power of medicine to relieve him; but that they had uſed every precaution to keep it a ſecret, for fear of the exultations of the populace.

June 1. The parliament will riſe the 14th of this inſtant June.

HOUSE of LORDS.

PROTEST.

Die Mercurii, 18° Maii, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill intitled, "An act for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law; or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults in the province of the Maſſachuſetts bay, in New-England," and for the lords to be ſummoned; the ſaid bill was accordingly read a third time. Moved, That the bill do paſs. Which being objected to, after a long debate, the queſtion was put, Whether the bill ſhall paſs? It was reſolved in the affirmative. Contents 43, not contents 12.

Diſſentient,

1ſt. Becauſe no evidence whatſoever has been laid before the houſe, tending to prove, that perſons acting in ſupport of public authority, and indicted for murder, cannot receive a fair trial within the province, which is the object of this bill. On the contrary, it has appeared, that an officer of the army, charged with murder, has there received a fair and equitable trial, and been acquitted. This fact has happened even ſince the commencement of the preſent unhappy diſſentions.

2dly. Becauſe, after the proſcription of the port of Boſton, the diſfranchiſement of the colony of Maſſachuſetts bay, and the variety of proviſions which have been made in this ſeſſion for new modelling the whole polity and judicature of that province, this bill is an humiliating confeſſion of the weakneſs and inefficacy of all the proceedings of parliament. By ſuppoſing that it may be impracticable, by any means that the public wiſdom could deviſe, to obtain a fair trial there for any who acts under government, the houſe is made virtually to acknowledge the Britiſh government to be odious to the whole province. By ſuppoſing the caſe, that ſuch trial may be equally impracticable in every other province in America, parliament does in effect admit that its authority is, or probably may, become hateful to all the colonies. This, we apprehend, is to publiſh to the world, in terms the moſt emphatical, the little confidence the ſupreme legiſlature repoſes in the affection of ſo large and ſo important a part of the Britiſh empire. If parliament believed that any conſiderable number of the people in the colonies were willing to act in ſupport of Britiſh government, it is evident we might ſafely truſt the perſons ſo acting to their fellow coloniſts for a fair trial for acts done in conſequence of ſuch ſupport. The bill, therefore, amounts to a declaration, that the houſe knows no means of retaining the colonies in due obedience, but by an army rendered independent of the ordinary courſe of law in the place where they are employed.

3dly. Becauſe we think that a military force, ſufficient for governing upon this plan, cannot be maintained without the inevitable ruin of the nation.

Laſtly, Becauſe this bill ſeems to be one of the many experiments towards an introduction of eſſential innovations into the goverament of this empire. The virtual indemnity provided by this bill for thoſe who ſhall be indicted for murders committed under colour of office, can anſwer no other purpoſe. We conſider that to be an indemnity which renders trial, and conſequently puniſhment, impracticable. And trial is impracticable when the very governor, under whoſe authority acts of violence may be committed, is empowered to ſend the inſtruments of that violence to three thouſand miles diſtance from the ſcene of their offence, the reach of their proſecutor and the local evidence which may tend to their conviction. The authority given by this bill to compel the tranſportation from America to Great-Britain, of any number of witneſſes, at the pleaſure of the parties proſecuting and proſecuted, without any regard to their age, ſex, health, circumſtances, buſineſs, or duties, ſeems to us ſo extravagant in its principle, and ſo impracticable in its execution, as to confirm us further in our opinion of the ſpirit which animates the whole ſyſtem of the preſent American regulations.

RICHMOND, PORTLAND,
FITZWILLIAM, CRAVEN,
PONSONBY, LEINSTER,
ROCKINGHAM, MANCHESTER.

WILLIAMSBURG.

At a very full meeting of delegates from the different counties in the colony and dominion of Virginia, begun in Williamſburg the 1ſt day of June, in the year of our Lord the 6th of the ſame month, the following aſſociation was unanimouſly reſolved upon, and agreed to.

WE his majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the delegates of the freeholders of Virginia, deputed to repreſent them at a general meeting in the city of *Williamſburg*, avowing our inviolable and unſhaken fidelity and attachment to our moſt gracious ſovereign, our regard and affection for all our friends and fellow ſubjects in *Great-Britain* and elſewhere, proteſting againſt every act, or thing, which may have the moſt diſtant tendency to interrupt, or in any wiſe diſturb his majeſty's peace, and the good order of government, within this his antient colony, which we are reſolved to maintain and defend, at the riſk of our lives and fortunes, but at the ſame time affected with the deepeſt anxiety, and moſt alarming apprehenſions, of thoſe grievances and diſtreſſes by which his majeſty's *American* ſubjects are oppreſſed, and having taken under our moſt ſerious deliberation the ſtate of the whole continent, find that the preſent unhappy ſituation of our affairs is chiefly occaſioned by certain ill adviſed regulations, as well of our trade as internal polity, introduced by ſeveral unconſtitutional acts of the *Britiſh* parliament, and, at length, attempted to be enforced by the hand of power; ſolely influenced by theſe important and weighty conſiderations, we think it an indiſpenſable duty, which we owe to our country, ourſelves, and lateſt poſterity, to guard againſt ſuch dangerous and extenſive miſchiefs, by every juſt and proper means.

If, by the meaſures adopted, ſome unhappy conſequences and inconveniencies ſhould be derived to our fellow ſubjects, whom we wiſh not to injure in the ſmalleſt degree, we hope, and flatter ourſelves, that they will impute them to their real cauſe—the hard neceſſity to which we are driven.

That the good people of this colony may, on ſo trying an occaſion, continue ſteadfaſtly directed to their moſt eſſential intereſts, in hopes that they will be influenced and ſtimulated by our example to the greateſt induſtry, the ſtricteſt œconomy, and frugality, and the exertion of every public virtue, perſuaded that the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, and above all, that the *Britiſh* parliament will be convinced how much the true intereſt of that kingdom muſt depend on the reſtoration and continuance of that mutual friendſhip and cordiality, which ſo happily ſubſiſted between us, we have unanimouſly, and with one voice, entered into the following reſolutions and aſſociation, which we do oblige ourſelves, by thoſe ſacred ties of honour and love to our country, ſtrictly to obſerve; and farther declare, before God and the world, that we will religiouſly adhere to and keep the ſame inviolate in every particular, until redreſs of all ſuch *American* grievances, as may be de-

fined and settled at the general congress of delegates from the different colonies, shall be fully obtained, or until this association shall be abrogated or altered by a general meeting of the deputies of this colony, to be convened, as is herein after directed. And we do, with the greatest earnestness, recommend this our association, to all gentlemen, merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this colony, hoping that they will cheerfully and cordially accede thereto.

1st. We do hereby resolve and declare that we will not, either directly or indirectly, after the 1st day of *November* next, import from *Great-Britain*, any goods, wares, or merchandizes, whatever (medicines excepted) nor will we, after that day, import any *British* manufactures, either from the *West-Indies*, or any other place, nor any article whatever, which we shall know, or have reason to believe, was brought into such countries from *Great-Britain*; nor will we purchase any such articles, so imported, of any person or persons whatsoever, except such as are now in the country, or such as may arrive on or before the said 1st day of *November*, in consequence of orders already given, and which cannot now be countermanded in time.

2dly. We will neither ourselves import, nor purchase, any slave, or slaves, imported by any person, after the 1st day of *November* next, either from *Africa*, the *West Indies*, or any other place.

3dly. Considering the article of tea as the detestable instrument, which laid the foundation of the present sufferings of our distressed friends in the town of *Boston*, we view it with horror, and therefore resolve that we will not, from this day, either import tea of any kind whatever, nor will we use or suffer even such of it as is now on hand to be used in any of our families.

4thly. If the inhabitants of the town of *Boston*, or any other colony, should, by violence or dire necessity, be compelled to pay the *East-India* company for destroying any tea, which they have lately by their agents unjustly attempted to force into the colonies, we will not, directly or indirectly, import or purchase any British *East-India* commodity whatever, till the company, or some other person, on their behalf, shall refund and fully restore to the owners all such sum or sums of money as may be so extorted.

5thly. We do resolve, that unless *American* grievances are redressed before the 10th day of *August*, 1775, we will not, after that day, directly or indirectly, export tobacco or any other article whatever to *Great-Britain*; nor will we sell any such articles as we think can be exported to *Great-Britain* with a prospect of gain, to any person or persons whatever, with a design of putting it into his or their power to export the same to *Great-Britain*, either on our own, his, or their account. And that this resolution may be the more effectually carried into execution, we do hereby recommend it to the inhabitants of this colony to refrain from the cultivation of tobacco as much as conveniently may be, and in lieu thereof that they will, as we resolve to do, apply their attention and industry to the cultivation of all such articles as may form a proper basis for manufactures of all sorts, which we will endeavour to encourage throughout this colony to the utmost of our abilities.

6thly. We will endeavour to improve our breed of sheep, and encrease their number to the utmost extent, and to this end, we will be as sparing as we conveniently can in killing of sheep, especially those of the most profits: & can conveniently spare any, we will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially the poorer sort of people, upon moderate terms.

7thly. Resolved, that the merchants and other venders of goods and merchandises within this colony ought not to take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but that they ought to sell the same at the rates they have been accustomed to for twelve months last past, and if they shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatever, violate or depart from this resolution, we will not, and are of opinion that no inhabitant of this colony ought, at any time thereafter, to deal with any such persons, their factors, or agents, for any commodity whatever, and it is recommended to the deputies of the several counties, that committees be chosen in each county by such persons as accede to this association to take effectual care that these resolves be properly observed, and for corresponding occasionally with the general committee of correspondence in the city of *Williamsburg*. Provided, that if exchange should rise, such advance may be made in the prices of goods as shall be approved by the committee of each county.

8thly. In order the better to distinguish such worthy merchants and traders, who are well-wishers to this colony, from those who may attempt, through motives of self-interest, to obstruct our views, we do hereby resolve that we will not after the first day of *November* next, deal with any merchant or trader who will not sign this association, nor until he hath obtained a certificate of his having done so from the county committee, or any three members thereof. And if any merchant, trader, or other person, shall import any goods or merchandise after the said first day of *November*, contrary to this association, we give it as our opinion, that such goods and merchandise should be either forthwith re-shipped or delivered up to the county committee, to be stored at the risk of the importer, unless such importer shall give a proper assurance to the said committee that such goods or merchandises shall not be sold within this colony during the continuance of this association; and if such importer shall refuse to comply with one or the other of these terms, upon application and due caution given to him or her, by the said committee, or any three members thereof, such committee is required to publish the truth of the case in the gazettes, and in the county where he or she resides, and we will thereafter consider such person or persons as inimical to this country, and break off every connexion and all dealings with them.

9thly. Resolved, that if any person or persons shall export tobacco, or any other commodity, to *Great-Britain*, after the 10th day of *August* 1775, contrary to this association, we shall hold ourselves obliged to consider such person or persons as inimical to the community, *and as an approver of American grievances*; and give it as our opinion that the public should be advertised of his conduct, as in the 8th article is desired.

10thly. Being fully persuaded that the united wisdom of the general congress may improve these our endeavours to preserve the rights and liberties in *British America*, we decline enlarging at present, but do hereby resolve that we will conform to, and strictly observe, all such alterations or additions, assented to by the delegates for this colony, as they may judge it necessary to adopt, after the same shall be published and made known to us.

11thly. Resolved, that we think ourselves called upon, by every principle of humanity and brotherly affection, to extend the utmost and speediest relief to our distressed fellow subjects in the town of *Boston*, and therefore most earnestly recommend it to all the inhabitants of this colony to make such liberal contributions as they can afford; to be collected and remitted to *Boston*, in such manner as may best answer so desirable a purpose.

12th, and lastly. Resolved, that the moderator of this meeting, and in case of his death, *Robert Carter Nicholas*, Esq; be empowered, on any future occasion, that may in his opinion require it, to convene the several delegates of this colony, at such time and place as he may judge proper; and in case of the death or absence of any delegate, it is recommended that another be chosen in his place.

Signed by 108 *freeholders.*

Instructions for the deputies appointed to meet in general congress on the part of this colony.

THE unhappy disputes between Great-Britain and her American colonies, which began about the third year of the reign of his present majesty, and since, continually increasing, have proceeded to lengths so dangerous and alarming as to excite just apprehensions in the minds of his majesty's faithful subjects of this colony that they are in danger of being deprived of their natural, ancient, constitutional, and chartered rights, have compelled them to take the same into their most serious consideration: and, being deprived of their usual and accustomed mode of making known their grievances, have appointed us their representatives to consider what is proper to be done in this dangerous crisis of American affairs. It being our opinion that the united wisdom of North America should be collected in a general congress of all the colonies, we have appointed the honourable Peyton Randolph, Esq; Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, and Edmund Pendleton, Esqrs. deputies to represent this colony in the said congress, to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday in September next.

And that they may be the better informed of our sentiments touching the conduct we wish them to observe on this important occasion, we desire that they will express, in the first place, our faith, and true allegiance to his majesty king George the third, our lawful and rightful sovereign; and that we are determined, with our lives and fortunes, to support him in the legal exercise of all his just rights and prerogatives, and however misrepresented, we sincerely approve of a constitutional connexion with Great-Britain, and wish most ardently a return of that intercourse of affection and commercial connexion that formerly united both countries, which cannot be effected but by removing the cause of dissension.

It cannot admit of a doubt but that British subjects in America are entitled to the same rights and privileges as their fellow subjects possess in Britain; and therefore, that the power assumed by the British parliament to bind America by their statutes, in all cases whatsoever, is unconstitutional, and the source of these unhappy differences.

The end of government would be defeated by the British parliament exercising a power over the lives, the property, and the liberty of the American subjects; who are not, and from their local circumstances, cannot, be there represented. Of this nature we consider the several acts of parliament for raising a revenue in America, for extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty for seizing American subjects and transporting them to Britain to be tried for crimes committed in America, and the several late oppressive acts respecting the town of Boston and province of the Massachusetts Bay.

The original constitution of the American colonies possessing their assemblies with the sole right of directing their internal polity, it is absolutely destructive of the end of their institution that their legislatures should be suspended, or prevented, by hasty dissolutions, from exercising their legislative powers.

Wanting the protection of Britain, we have long acquiesced in their acts of navigation restrictive of our commerce, which we consider as an ample recompense for such protection; but as those acts derive their efficacy from that foundation alone, we have reason to expect they will be restrained so as to produce the reasonable purposes of Britain, and not injurious to us.

To obtain redress of these grievances, without which the people of America can neither be safe, free, nor happy, they are willing to undergo the great inconvenience that will be derived to them from stopping all imports whatsoever from Great-Britain after the first day of November next, and also to cease exporting any commodity whatsoever to the same place after the tenth day of August 1775. The earnest desire we have to make as quick and full payment as possible of our debts to Great-Britain, and to avoid the heavy injury that would arise to this country from an earlier adoption of the non-exportation plan, after the people have already applied so much of their labour to the perfecting of the present crop, by which means they have been prevented from pursuing other methods of clothing and supporting their families, have rendered it necessary to restrain you in this article of non-exportation; but it is our desire that you cordially co-operate with our sister colonies in general congress in such other just and proper methods as they, or the majority, shall deem necessary for the accomplishment of these valuable ends.

The proclamation issued by general Gage, in the government of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, declaring it treason for the inhabitants of that province to assemble themselves to consider of their grievances and form associations for their common conduct on the occasion, and requiring the civil magistrates and officers to apprehend all such persons to be tried for their supposed offences, is the most alarming process that ever appeared in a British government; that the said general Gage hath thereby assumed and taken upon himself powers denied by the constitution to our legal sovereign; that he, not having condescended to disclose by what authority he exercises such extensive and unheard of powers, we are at a loss to determine whether he intends to justify himself as the representative of the king or as the commander in chief of his majesty's forces in America. If he considers himself as acting in the character of his majesty's representative, we would remind him that the statute 25th Edward III. has expressed and defined all treasonable offences, and that the legislature of Great Britain hath declared that no offence shall be construed to be treason but such as is pointed out by that statute, and that this was done to take out of the hands of tyrannical kings, and of weak and wicked ministers, that deadly weapon which constructive treason had furnished them with, and which had drawn the blood of the best and honestest men in the kingdom; and that the king of Great Britain hath no right by his proclamation to subject his people to imprisonment, pains, and penalties.

That if the said general Gage conceives he is empowered to act in this manner, as the commander in chief of his majesty's forces in America, this odious and illegal proclamation must be considered as a plain and full declaration that this despotic viceroy will be bound by no law, nor regard the constitutional rights of his majesty's subjects, whenever they interfere with the plan he has formed for oppressing the good people of the Massachusetts Bay; and therefore, that the executing, or attempting to execute, such proclamation, will justify resistance and reprisal.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 18.

Certain gentlemen of the committee of correspondence for Frederick county, having received intelligence from the committee of Charles county, that the brigantine Mary and Jane, Captain Chapman, commander, was arrived in Wiccomico, from London, and that she brought eleven chests of tea destined for Virginia and Maryland; one chest whereof was addressed to Mr. Robert Peter of George-town, and another to Mr. John Ferguson of the same place, factor for Messrs. Finlay and comp. notice was immediately dispatched to other gentlemen of the committee, and a meeting was accordingly held on the 11th day of August, to deliberate what measures should be adopted on the alarming occasion.

Messrs. Peter and Ferguson were requested to attend, Mr. Peter acknowledged, that in consequence of orders communicated some time in December last, his chest of tea was shipped, and that he relied on the custom which had constantly prevailed in the province of Maryland, since the partial repeal of the revenue act, to screen him from censure, and to justify his conduct in the procedure—at the same he submitted to the sentiments of the committee and declared an entire willingness to abide by their determination.

It was unanimously resolved, that the importation of ment of a duty imposed by an act of parliament, however sanctioned by the practice of a part, or even the whole of the trading part of the community; is in a high degree dangerous to our liberties, as it implies a full assent to the claim asserted by the British parliament, of a right to impose taxes for the purpose of raising a revenue in America; therefore in order to discourage the pernicious practice, they judged it expedient, that the tea in question should not be landed in America, but that it should be sent back in the same ship—Mr. Peter readily acquiesced, promising that he would write by the first opportunity, to prevent a delivery of it from the ship; but should it be delivered before the arrival of his orders, he requested instructions how to act, intimating a desire, that in such case, it might be stored by any gentlemen to be appointed by the committee: whereupon it was resolved, that in such case it should be landed here, and delivered to Messrs. Thomas Johns, William Deakins, and Bernard Oneale, to wait the future directions of the committee; Mr. Peter assented, and pawned his honour for the faithful performance of his engagements.

Mr. Ferguson declared, that as the tea addressed to him was the property of other gentlemen, he could only engage, that should he receive it, he would immediately deliver it to the above-mentioned gentlemen, Messrs. Johns, Deakins and Oneale, to be at the disposal of the committee—this was likewise deemed satisfactory, and then Messrs Peter and Ferguson were dismissed, with thanks for their candid and disinterested behaviour.

The committee having been informed that Mr. Thomas Richardson of George-town, had just received a quantity of tea immediately from Philadelphia; he was sent for, and acknowledged that he had received about 100 pounds weight, which he was ready and willing to deliver to any persons the committee should appoint, to be safely stored until further deliberation; his proposition was accepted, his conduct highly commended, and the tea was, in the presence of the committee, delivered to the above-mentioned gentlemen, Messrs Johns, Deakins, and Oneale.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Priscilla, William Wine, from Philadelphia.
Schooner Peggy, John Digges, from Newfoundland.

CLEARED.

Schooner Betsey, Nicholas Bonamy, for New Providence.
Ship Hibernia, Thomas Morrison, for Cork.
Schooner Mary, Zedekiah Walley, for Liverpool.
Schooner Toplait Packet, Nehemiah Taylor, for North-Carolina.

Fredericksburg, August 1, 1774.

AT the last meeting of the jockey club the races at this place in October next were fixed, and are as follow, viz.

On Tuesday the 4th, the jockey club plate of one hundred guineas will be run for, free for members of the jockey club only.

On Wednesday the 5th, a give and take purse of fifty pounds, from the jockey club subscription, free for any horse, mare or gelding, on the following terms. Heats four miles. 3 years old to carry 6 st. 12 lb. 4 years old 7 st. 10 lb. 5 years old 8 st. 3 lb. 6 years old 9 st. 6 lb. aged 10 st. Subscribers to the jockey club or town subscriptions to pay one guinea entrance, non subscribers five pounds.

On Thursday, a purse of fifty pounds, from the town subscription, free for any horse, &c. heats four miles each, weights the same as the jockey club plate; subscribers to pay one guinea entrance, nonsubscribers five pounds.

And on Friday, a purse of fifty pounds, from the jockey club and town subscription; heats four miles; and weights the same as the first day; subscribers to pay one guinea entrance, nonsubscribers five pounds.

Horses, &c. that run for any of the above purses, to be entered with the secretary of the club on the Saturday before the race, and proper certificates then produced of their age, and to start each day at eleven o'clock.

GEORGE WEEDON, secr.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwelling-house, near the church, in the city of Annapolis; it is a very commodious tenement, with seven rooms, four of which have fireplaces; there is a good kitchen and cellar, a pump in the yard, and sufficient garden ground paled in. Any one intending to buy or rent the same, will please to apply to

ELIE VALLETTE.

To be sold at public vendue, according to the last will and testament of John Ducker, deceased, on the 24th day of September next, at the house of Mr. Joshua Watts,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 192 acres, situated where there is a fine range for stock, within 8 miles of Elk-Ridge landing, 2 miles above Douglass's on the Elk-Ridge road, and within 8 miles of Indian landing; the soil is quick, suitable for farming and making tobacco, it lays exceeding level, with good water, it is also well timbered and convenient to a good saw-mill; there are about 20 acres cleared and under a good fence, with a crop of corn and tobacco on it, which may make a person a better judge of the soil; the title is indisputable, and any person inclinable to purchase may view the premises, by applying to Mr. Joshua Watts, living adjoining thereto.

There are also to be sold the same day, three valuable country born negroes, one a negro woman, 20 years of age, suitable to work in the house or on a plantation; one mulatto girl, 16 years of age, used to work in the house; there is also one negro boy, 10 years of age. The terms of sale will be given on the day of sale, which is to begin at eleven o'clock.

CASSANDRA DUCKER, administratrix.

BY virtue of an act of assembly for uniting the schools of St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince-George's, in one, at the Cool Springs, under the name of [illegible] will be sold at the house on the premises, that in Charles county, with the land thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, on Saturday the first day of October next. The situation is beautiful and healthy, commanding a fine prospect of Patowmack river; where the house stands is a high hill, within a mile of Port Tobacco; about 70 acres of the land are low ground, 40 of which are in woods and capable of being reduced into good meadow. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond with security. James Craik t.s.

Falls of Patowmack, August 1, 1774.

On Wednesday the last day of this instant August will be sold at this place, by the subscribers,

TWO lots in the town of Philee, whereon is a good store-house 36 by 25 feet, in which are a very convenient store-room, two accounting rooms with a fire place in each, and a cellar well walled in the whole size of the house; also a good stable with a shed to it. Likewise will be sold a parcel of store goods, &c. about £. 150 prime cost; a number of horses, oxen, cattle and hogs, a quantity of houshold furniture of various kinds, a good ox cart, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and they will continue to sell as usual by private sale until that day.

THOMPSON & MAGRUDER.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of land called Upper-Marlborough, containing 736 acres, situated and lying in Baltimore county, on the great road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick-Town, and at the distance of 27 Miles from Baltimore-Town. This land has great plenty of timber for building, and is well adapted for tobacco or farming, having a very extensive range, and a great quantity of meadow ground may be made on it; there are two small tenements on it now under rent; it may be divided or sold together, as it may best suit. Two other tracts of land, situated at the Fork of Patapsco main Falls, the one lying partly in Baltimore and partly in Anne-Arundel county, containing 96 acres, and is about 18 miles from Baltimore-Town; this land is very rich, has plenty of timber on it, and affords a very fine mill seat; there is also on it a small tenement that pays ten pounds per year. The other tract is nearly adjoining and contains 30 acres, is very rich and full of fine timber. The title to these lands is indisputable.

JOHN WELSH.

To be sold, or let on ground rent,

FORTY-THREE lots of ground in the late addition to Baltimore-town. For terms and title apply to the subscribers in said town.

JACOB MYERS,
OWEN ALLEN.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing upwards of 3000 acres, situated in the county of Richmond upon Rappahannock river, opposite to Mr. Robert Beverly's, extending between two and three miles upon the river: a great part of it lies well, is extremely rich and abounds with timber. There are also, besides the quantity of dry land abovementioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marsh, which may be easily reclaimed. Great quantities of meadow land, together with a valuable mill seat, are to be had on a large water-course running through the greatest part of the tract, which affords several delightful situations for gentlemens seats, commanding extensive prospects up and down the river, where the greatest plenty of fish and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is at this time in possession of tenants at will, some of whom pay from £. 20 to £. 25 annual rent for 100 acres. It will be sold (and possession given at Christmas) either together or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th day of October; and if not disposed of before that time in this manner (of which public notice shall be given in the Virginia gazette) it will be offered for public sale upon the premises, on the third Monday in November. Twelve or eighteen months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with good security. The lands will be shewn, the terms made known to those who incline to purchase privately, and an undoubted title made by the subscriber in Westmoreland county. t.s.

WILLIAM BERNARD.

Annapolis, August 27, 1774.

To be sold, on Monday the 12th day of September next, at public vendue,

ALL the medicines, shop furniture and utensils, belonging to the estate of Dr. John Shaw, lately deceased.

RUTH SHAW, executrix.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr. Shaw, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts. R. S.

To be let to the lowest bidder, at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, on Tuesday the 4th day of October next,

THE building of an overshot water-mill at said place, when a full meeting of the trustees for Charlotte Hall is earnestly desired. t.s.

Signed by order, HENRY TUBMAN, clk.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

August 26, 1774.

LOST on Saturday last, between Mr. Tootell's tavern, Head of Severn, and Lower Patapsco ferry, a pair of saddle-bags, containing a pocket-book, sundry papers of value to no one but the owner, some linen, &c. Whoever returns the bags to Mr. Tootell or the printer hereof shall receive the above reward of four dollars.

W. Aikman. 2w

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Cecil county, Maryland, a negro man named Jack; he once belonged to Mr. Thomas Harwood in Annapolis, and I have been informed he was born in Prince-George's county, Maryland. The abovementioned negro is upwards of six feet high; he had on when he went away, which was on the 7th of April last, a light coloured country cloth jacket, osnebrig shirt and trousers, and an old felt hat, though it is probable he [illegible] and securing said negro in any jail in this province, shall receive the above reward, paid by

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

August 8, 1774.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, a convict servant man named Stephen Steuart, lately arrived in the ship Alton Hall, capt. Parker, from London, a likely fellow about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, middling slender made, fair complexion, short red or sandy coloured hair, freckled face, speaks good English, and pretends to understand farming; had on and took with him, a new osnabrig shirt, new coarse country linen trousers, new felt hat, an old lightish coloured full'd country cloth coat without cuffs, the fore parts and sleeves much patched, and is considerably too long for him, a pair of old shoes lately soaled, and iron buckles without tongues, which he fastens on with nails. Whoever takes up the said servant and secures him in any jail, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if taken 10 miles from home 30 shillings, if 20 miles 3 pounds, if 30 miles 5 pounds, and if out of the province the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN HOOD.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Sim Lee, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay mare, about 7 years old, 13 hands and an half high, a small star on her forehead, and a snip on her nose, has a fistula on her shoulders for which it appears she has been rowelled, her two hind feet white, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, August 13, 1774.

THE MEMBERS of the JOCKEY CLUB are desired to meet at the Coffee-house on Monday the 22d instant. Dinner will be on table at two o'clock.

WILLIAM EDDIS, secretary.

June 30, 1774.

To be sold by public vendue, on Thursday the first day of September next, on the premises,

A PARCEL of land, containing 166 acres, lying in Prince-George's county, about five miles from Nottingham and about three from Magruder's warehouse; on which are a new dwelling house, 28 by 16, nearly finished, three tobacco houses, a corn house, and several other outhouses; a good many apple and peach trees, and a plenty of timber to support the land. The buildings and fencing are in good repair, the soil is esteemed very good, and the title indisputable.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

Alexandria, August 4, 1774.

FOR SALE,

A FEW modern LAW-BOOKS. A catalogue of them may be seen at the printing office. They are in good order and will be sold on good terms for the purchaser.

W. RAMSAY.

To be rented and entered upon immediately,

THE store-houses belonging to the subscriber at Newport, Charles county, most conveniently situated and accommodated for either a wet or dry store, or both. For terms apply to

J. PARNHAM.

Calvert county, August 1, 1774.

WHEREAS Mr. James Mackall son of James John hath this day made over, by deed of trust, unto me the subscriber, the plantation whereon he now lives in the county aforesaid, containing about 300 acres, empowering me to sell the same for the benefit of his creditors, or such of them that will come under the same trust by the first day of September next, to receive in proportion to their respective claims of the money arising from the said trust, as will appear on the records of Calvert county.—In pursuance thereof, I hereby give notice, that the said land will be exposed to public sale, at Hunting-town, on Friday the 2d of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready cash or approved bills of exchange. The land lies about two miles from Hunting-town and as far from Patuxent river, the soil remarkably good for grain or tobacco, well watered and timbered, and many valuable improvements thereon, a large swamp already ditched, and with a little trouble may be made a valuable meadow. The purchaser to have possession the 25th of next December, and be allowed the liberty of sowing down small grain immediately. The land will be shewn at any time before the day of sale, by applying to Mr. John Hance near the premises. The terms of the sale will be further made known on the day of sale, or before by applying to the subscriber.

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

I shall attend at Hunting-town the first of September, in order to receive the claims against said Mackall. W. A.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

New-York, July 27, 1774.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June last past a certain Joseph Thorp was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes of nine penny-weight, to be delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of England, about six feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the small-pox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, with some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in Bolton, from whence he removed to Quebec, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in Newcastle, Virginia, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain John F Pruym, for Albany, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of cloaths.

Whoever secures the said Joseph Thorp in any of his majesty's jails on this continent, shall be entitled to ten per cent. on the sum recovered, and the above reward of fifty pounds when convicted. Apply to Curson and Seton of New-York, Joseph Wharton, jun. of Philadelphia, Robert Christie of Baltimore, James Gibson and co. Virginia, John Bondfield of Quebec, Malatiah Bourne or John Rowe of Boston. It is requested of those who may have seen this Joseph Thorp since the 19th of June last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, which will be gratefully acknowledged.—All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

SALE OF LANDS.

On Wednesday the 24th instant, at Harford town, in Harford county, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder,

THAT well known tract of land called My Lord's Gift, lying in Harford county, and formerly the property of Corbin Lee, deceased.

The land will be layed off in lots to suit the purchasers, the title is good, and the terms of sale will be made known on the day thereof. In the meantime, persons who are inclined to become purchasers, may view the land, or be informed of the quality and improvements thereon; by applying to Mr. Archibald Buchanan, merchant in Baltimore, or Mr. John Skinner at the Nottingham works. And on Friday the 26th, the following tracts will be sold to the highest bidder, at Mrs. Chilton's coffee-house in Baltimore; viz.

Darnalls Sylvania, containing 500 acres,	
Partnership,	50
Adventure Addition,	300
Davis's Fortune,	167
Michael's Chance,	100
Michael's Addition,	100
Nicholson's Discovery,	27

All lying in Baltimore county, and formerly the property of Corbin Lee, deceased; the terms will be made known on the day of sale, and the land may be viewed, by making application to the gentlemen abovementioned, or to

CHARLES GRAHAME,
ANTHONY STEWART.

August, 1774.

Chester-Town, Maryland, August 1, 1774.

STOPPED, by the collector of his majesty's customs of Chester district in Maryland, a small schooner, supposed to be stolen from some gentleman of Virginia; the person who commanded her calls himself William Gains, and says the vessel is his own property, but circumstances make it appear otherwise; the vessel is about 28 feet keel, 11 feet beam, and 5 feet hold, with a long quarter-deck and two cabins, and two sets of state-rooms. Any person proving his property to said vessel and paying the charges attending the detainer, shall have the vessel, by applying to capt Robert Craig, on Sassafras river, who has her in charge.

Annapolis, August 3, 1774.

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he intends to decline the baking business the 20th of this month; and as he purposes to leave this province as soon as he can get his affairs settled, requests all persons indebted to him, to make speedy payment, and all those that have demands against him, to send in their accounts, and they shall be paid by 2 X JORDAN STRIGAR.

Annapolis, August 2, 1774.

JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency Robert Eden, Esq; takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he has taken the house and stables lately belonging to John Warren, where he has fitted up the same in a genteel manner for the accommodation of gentlemen and their horses. Those gentlemen that please to favour him with their kind custom, may depend on the gentelest and kindest treatment, and the greatest care taken of their horses; he has also provided himself with able saddle horses, for ladies and gentlemen, which he intends hiring out at a reasonable rate; it is needless to add further, as his friends are well convinced of his care and fidelity to strangers and their horses. 2 tf

Baltimore, August 1, 1774.

A FREIGHT will be accepted for the ship Baltimore Packet, Alexander Kennedy, master, for any part of Europe; she will carry about 360 hhds of tobacco, and is ready to take in. For terms, apply to GEORGE WOOLSEY.

He has for sale West-India rum, Irish beef, country pork, a few plain silver watches; Jamaica and Barbados spirit, also a small hawser half worn, that would serve for a bay craft. 2 3 w

July the 18th, 1774.

THIS is to give notice to all gentlemen, that the subscriber, living on West River, Herring creek swamp, has a boat built to serve any gentleman that shall be kind enough to favour him with their employ, she being fit for passengers, or carrying burdens or horses, she being 25 feet keel, and 11 feet beam; and will if employed, go to any part of the bay that is usual for such a boat, and will work as cheap as any of them. 2 X

w 2 RICHARD TUCKKER.

August 2, 1774.

DR. ROBERT LEMMON, who inoculated with the greatest success near Leonard-town, St. Mary's county, last spring, informs his friends and the public, that he will be in that neighbourhood in order to inoculate, by God's permission, about the first day of next month, agreeable to his promise. w 3

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Piles, son of Leonard, near Upper Marlborough, a small black mare, about twelve hands high, two white spots on her forehead, a long switch tail, natural pacer, and branded on the near buttock D. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. 2 X w 2

June 10, 1774.

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, or carried away by land or water, on the seventh day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a salt-water negro man, named [illegible], about 30 or 32 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good English for the time he has been in the country; he is of a middle size, and is something upon the yellowish colour, his head seems something bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his cloathing it is needless to mention, as he has been gone so long. Whoever apprehends the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall have a reward of sixteen dollars: if carried away by any person or persons, whoever will apprehend the said thief or thieves, and secure him or them in any jail, so that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, at the conviction of the said thief or thieves, paid by 2 X w 12 THOMAS COCKEY.

A SOBER industrious person that understands the tailors business, will meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Bladensburgh. w 2 7 BARBARA BENCE.

STRAYED or stolen on Monday the 20th of June, from the plantation of Thomas Richardson, a white horse, about 14 hands high, paces, trots and gallops, has no brand as I know of, has a ridge main, his feet is trimmed close, has some spots on the neck and shoulders, he is about nine or ten years old. Whoever takes up the said horse, and gives notice to Thomas Richardson, or the subscriber near Bladensburg, shall have the reward of forty shillings, paid by w 4 3 THOMAS GORDON, jun.

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and soap boiling businesses, in all their different branches, at their house in East-street, near the market; where those who may be pleased to favour them with their custom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themselves, that the quality of their goods, and easy terms, will sufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dipp'd candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny; ditto, under thirty weight, one shilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard soap by the pound nine pence, soft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax. 9

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me in Berkely county. 5 w 48 FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the staymaking business in all its branches; as I have furnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant, ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horse. 15 tf

St. Mary's county, June 22, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the Queen-Tree on Patuxent, for cash or wheat,

BETWEEN three and four thousand feet of fine oak and poplar scantling, that will serve either for a brick or wooden house; a sloop with harness; about one hundred and fifty fathom of sean rope, an indented servant who has rather more than a year to serve, and is expert at all plantation work; also a pair of hand mill stones very good, with irons, and in a frame. 8 w

Also to be sold by the subscriber at his abovementioned plantation, two indented servants, who have about three years and a half to serve; the one a blacksmith, and the other a joiner, cabinet maker, and plain house painter; both perfect masters of their several trades, and not sold for any fault, but because they have not constant employment at their particular trades. With the blacksmith will be sold a set of blacksmiths tools very reasonable. (BW) 5 JOHN LUCAS.

Upper-Marlborough, May 18, 1774.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public, that he has lately supplied himself with all kinds of materials for carrying on the staymaking business as usual. Those ladies who chuse to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served in the best and neatest manner, and newest fashions, with packthread stays, jumps, half bone, or turn stays, of any kind whatever. All orders will be executed on the shortest notice. 4 X w 4 JOHN O'CONNOR.

Annapolis, July 19, 1774.

JUST imported in the Brothers, Capt. Craymer, a large and general assortment of drugs, chymical and galenical Preparations—to be sold on very reasonable terms, for ready money, or short credit, to the gentlemen of the faculty, by w 4 KENNEDY and WALLACE.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a quantity of black snake root, as a good price will be given for it, none will be received that is not washed clean, well dried, and freed from the stalks and leaves. 3

THERE is at the plantation of Benjamin Belt, sen. in Prince George's county, taken up as a stray, a white mare, about 13 and a half hands high, branded on the near buttock with a T and O underneath. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. 3 X w 3

Annapolis July 27, 1774.

For the amusement and improvement of young ladies,

MRS. POLK proposes to keep a morning school, to teach young ladies embroidery, tambour, dresden, point, netting, and all other kinds of needlework, at the moderate price of one dollar entrance, and twenty shillings per quarter; the hours of attending from 8 till 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Polk would likewise be glad to serve any ladies in painting ribands, drawing all kinds of patterns, particularly on silk and muslin; and also working gowns, shoes, ribands, mens waistcoats and ruffles in tambour, in the cheapest, neatest, and best manner.

Any ladies who are inclined to encourage the above undertaking, that do not chuse to attend the school, will be waited on, upon notice. 3 X w 3

THE trustees appointed by act of assembly, to make sale of the free-school land in Prince George's county, for the purpose of erecting and appointing a school in St. Mary's county, at a place called the Cool Springs, by the name of Charlotte Hall, give notice, that they intend to meet at the said free-school on the first day of September next, in order to make sale of the said land. It is remarkably level, very good, and has for the quantity of acres, more wood-land than any tract in those parts; and has belonging to it, about 15 acres of good meadow land; the tract contains 215 acres. 4 X

Baltimore, July 23, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be sold at my store here, for cash, or merchantable inspected tobacco,

A PARCEL of well assorted goods for any season; also single and double refined loaf-sugar—best bottled and wired London porter in casks of 4 or 6 dozen each—pepper, &c. by 3 4 w JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

WANTED

For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,

A PERSON capable of discharging the office of usher, to whom will be given £30 common currency per annum, with £2:10:0 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified. 12 tf

Annapolis, April 13, 1774.

RICHARD BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the house were Samuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-house; he takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their lasting approbation. 12 X tf

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed. 23

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

Annapolis, July 5, 1774.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with a quantity of flour of the best quality, takes this method to inform his friends, that he has just began baking all sorts of bread at his house on the dock, where those who please to favour him with their custom, may at any time be supplied on reasonable terms. Masters of vessels, and others, may have any quantity of the best ship bread on the shortest notice. 1 JOSEPH MIDDLETON.

June 8, 1774.

TO be sold, a valuable tract of land lying in Frederick county, about seven miles from Frederick town, containing three hundred and forty acres.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, and view the land, by applying to Mr. George Murdoch in Frederick town, or the subscriber in Bladensburgh. 5 w 8 WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N. B. Eighteen months credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest.

St. Mary's county, July 18, 1774.

THE subscribers to Charlotte Hall, are requested to pay the several sums by them subscribed to the trustees thereof. 2 4w

BY THE KING's PATENT.

BEAUME DE VIE,

A most Excellent and Efficacious Family Medicine.

THE public have so long been imposed upon by a multitude of infallible nostrums, that persons of character may well be discouraged from offering any thing calculated for its service; it is presumed, however, that the world will easily distinguish betwixt the vain pretences of illiterate quacks, and the undeniable attestations of people of the first rank, whose names could never be prostituted to serve a dishonest purpose. This distinction the proprietors of the *beaume de vie* claim from the candor and discernment of the judicious public, whose astonishment at its efficacy in removing distempers entirely different in their symptoms, will cease by carefully considering the principles upon which the effects of this medicine are to be accounted for, viz. that all internal disorders take their rise from the *stomach*; when that is depraved and out of order, we become a prey to a variety of maladies. Our aliments are corrupted and make a bad ferment, which of course causes ill digestion; from hence results a bad chyle; and this last forms a sizey and viscous blood, deprived in part of its spirituous and balsamic principles.

The beaume de vie evacuates gently all heterogeneous humours; restores the stomach to its proper tone; reanimates nature without the least violence, quickens the circulation of the blood, absorbs the acid and acrimonious particles, introduces balsamic ones, and restores the whole system to its natural functions. And as a further proof of the efficacy of this excellent medicine, its use is become so general in England that scarce a family is without it.

In all complaints of the stomach it is a sovereign remedy and it may be depended on as fact, that there is no one instance wherein the *bark* in its most extensive use, can be of service, where the beaume de vie is not still more powerful, as well in all gangrenes and mortifications, as agues and intermittents; consequently a medicine cannot be better calculated to prevent and remove the diseases incident to this climate.

It is sold with full directions by Thomas Brooke Hodgkin, at his store on the front of the dock, at the moderate price of one dollar each bottle. And those who wish to be more acquainted with the good effects of this medicine, may there see a pamphlet of cases well attested by persons of veracity. (Aeo) 3

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